SATURDAY, APRIL & red.

tion tinawe has passed section day with to return of the extreme workers that has rior alarmed his attendence. He was able evening for waits from one room to he write ownerst autographe and affixed his signature to a legal document. But it was none the less a question at midnight whether he would live until the

The Working of High License.

The high license inw, known as the Han-Pan law, has now been on trial in lilinois rong enough to enable us to see how such a system of regulating the liquor traffic works practically in a great and populous State. That law, passed in 1861, fixes the minimum mer for for dram shops at \$500, and for mait linuous at \$150 only in cities, towns, and villages, and authorizes county Boards to grant licenses on like terms upon petition of

We have reports of the working of the nes system in half the counties of the State, or ained by the Chicago Tribune. In Cook county. n which Chicago is situated, the liquor men are most able to prevent the execution of the aw, and yet even there the number of saloons has been diminished by from 500 to 1,000, and the city revenue has been increased by more than a million dollars. In nineteen other cities and towns there were, before the enforcement of high license, 733 saloons, in these places only 468 saloons, but the revenue has been increased to \$253,000.

The high license fee has had the effect to shut up the low groggeries in towns and their suburbs, which were always the resorts of vile characters, and the consequence is less crime and less drunkenness. The number of arrests has fallen off, and drunkenness has decreased in the larger cities by thirty per cent. There is also an improvement in the quality of the men who keep the saloons, for the business has grown to be more decent and respectable, so that even those who sell liquor acknowledge that the law is working beneficently.

The report from Cairo is that "disorderly conduct and arrests have decreased not less than fifty per cent;" from Quincy, that "it has materially lessened the police court cases for drunkenness;" from Springfield, that "the number of arrests has diminished over fifteen per cent., and the increase in the degree of deference paid by saloon keepers to public sentiment and legal authority is fully as distinct as the betterment in other respects;" from Joliet, where the license is placed at \$1,000, that respectable liquor dealare and the police are enforcing the law, which has vastly improved the order of the town. From the rural counties equally favorable reports are sent.

r method of regulating the liquor traffic and diminishing the evils caused by It has been so effective as high license. The taxes of the communities are lessened and their expenses for maintaining public order are decreased. The liquor business gets into the hands of better men, whose interests induce them to assist in enforcing the laws, and both those who drink and those who re-

Let us, therefore, follow the example of Illinois and have a high license law in New York, so that we too may get the advantges of a measure which works so happily for public economy and public morals.

The Alleged Agreement Between France and China.

Five days have passed since M. FERRY resigned amid a storm of execration, yet thus far all attempts to form a Cabinet that might command a majority of the present intractable and discordant Chamber have come to naught. It looks as if President GRÉVY, in conjunction with the Republican leaders of the Senate, would have to form a Ministry without much regard to the factions of the lower House, and for the special business of forthwith dissolving that body and conducting a new election. A Ministry of some kind is urgently required, in order to determine on the policy to be pursued toward China.

If faith can be put in the report that, notwithstanding the late success in Tonquin, the Pekin Government has acquiesced in the terms of peace previously proposed by France, the fall of M. FERRY seems to have been partly due to accident. For had the recapture of Langson taken place during a Parliamentary recess, or could the meeting of the Chamber have been adjourned for but three days, the significance of the French reverse would have been materially lessened and the resentment caused by it might have been to a large extent allayed by the knowledge that it had not blocked the attainment of everything that France had claimed, when Gen. NEGRIER was thought to be marching triumphantly toward the Chinese frontier. But although the Chinese legation at Berlin is said to credit the rumor that the peace proposals made by M. FERRY have been officially accepted, we suspect it will be found that the despatches authorizing the Paris agent of the Middle Kingdom to follow this course were sent before the news of the victory near Langson reached Pekin. An exhibition of extravagant elation at a piece of good fortune so surprising as the defeat of a French army in the field would accord best with what we know of the temper and wisdom of the war party which has for some months been dominant in the Council of

It must at the same time be owned that the reported treaty is one that China could very well afford to sign, for by it M. FERRY abjured every one of the exorbitant demands made since the original Langson incident broke off the execution of the Tien-tsin agreement. The claim for a pecuniary indemnity on the score of the loss sustained in that affair was waived, and the plan of securing a permanent station for naval repairs and coal supply at Kelung was also bandoned, although a small section of the island of Formosa was to be provisionally occupied until the evacuation of Tonquin by the Chinese forces should be completed. Such a compromise as this would involve a tacit bill is opposed by the Colonel of the Seventh recognition on the part of France that he | Regiment and some other officers, who be-

ly devotes on her own shoulders; that the attempt to setar Language was promotive and inequity expelled; that the boundard-ment of Forethern was an act of mantin deemelation; and that all the French blood and transcere since spilled in Torquin and For-

were providincy guilling, had brought him-self to make them some floor age. France in larly if the mally has the opportunity of sosereting them forday and of cutting short by a confidencement of the Frenchis taught the fourths desire of her commence which she has of late confidence. France has her safety as well as her honor to think of, and it is afenced Republicans, let by M. Cafenna exact, will enforme the fell version from more extension, requestions off-red through the amont of China to an equitable arrange. furnished friends are after committed to the riew that the outflow of troops to Asia record at all ricks be electively and M. f. der far, who is particularly alive to the comtry's final entureasuments, and who has much influence over the more conservative Republicans, sticuirs leads with satisfaction

n the prospect of peace. But, on the whole, the rumor that China is now ready to give France everything that the latter power exacted, before the state of things in Tonquin was reversed by Chinese victories, seems much too good to be true Even if such an offer should be made by an ment at Paris, it might be repuliated at Pekin. We shall believe the report when we hear that terms of some which would impute astonishing moderation, angaetty, and ongnanimity to the Chinese Government, have been formally ratified by that Council of Mandarine which, as we know, only gave its sanction with extreme rejustance to the original Tien-tain convention.

The Dissellated Navy Officers.

Secretary WHITNEY has come to a wise ouclusion upon a somewhat perpiexing subect. No sooner had he begun his adminis ration than he was beset by the appeals of throng of payy officers to revoke their recent orders of transfer or of assignment to duty. The number of these applications is said to have been above a hundred, and, since nearly all the orders in question had been ssued by Secretary CHANDLER during the closing days of his administration, it may be inferred that he must have quitted office amid a volley of execuations.

Possibly, also, there may be some basis for the complaints made to Mr. WHITNEY that his predecessor had been occasionally influenced by personal motives in relieving officers from one duty or assigning them to another duty. However this may be, the grounds on which Secretary WHITNEY bases his conclusions are practical, and should be accepted as sound and just even by those who are disappointed at the result. He says he has not the leisure, to begin with, for going into an investigation of the merits of scores upon scores of orders issued from time to time by his predecessor in the ordinary routine of the navy gazette. But there is another consideration which Mr. WHITNEY puts clearly

" If the orders were issued upon a record which could be reviewed, and their justice or injustice determined, it would be proper for me, perhaps, to reexamine them; but I am aiready satisfied that the Secretary of the Navy obliged to give orders from time to time for reason point of fact, for me to know the causes which induced his orders."

It may be added that if Secretary WHIT-NEY should take the course urged upon him he would set a lamentable precedent. Nothing could be more demoralizing to the army and navy than that the advent of a new Secretary, whether of the same or a different political party, should be the signal for a grand rush of officers to secure a change of station or some more agreeable duty. And the duties to which he assigned officers were in the routine of service, and such as needed to be performed by somebody.

Another difficulty which would have presented itself to Mr. WHITNEY, had he consented to review the various routine orders of his predecessor, and to put on trial his supposed motives in issuing them, would be the need of examining the cases in which the only complaint was that of having been detached from agreeable shore duty before the officer had enjoyed it three years. Mr. CHANDLER on one occasion thus defended his innovation in this particular:

"It is true that the custom exists of continuing officers on duty, both at sea and on shore, for terms of about three years. But as the custom only exists in the exercise of a mere discretion by the Navy Department it is completely within such discretion for the depart-ment to depart from the custom in particular cases, without being liable to be called upon to give reasons therefor either to the officer or to any patrons or pro tectors of him. If officers consider that this custom gives them a contract right to remain on any particular buty for a fixed period, unless the department assign reasons for a change and satisfies the officers and their friends that those reasons are good and sufficient, the sooner the custom is broken up the better. If an officer in such a case can turn around upon the department and make an issue concerning the reasons for his orders when no reasons are assigned or intended to be assigned. military administration is at an end."

While Mr. WHITNEY has announced, as a general rule, his refusal to review the orders of his predecessor, in individual assignments to duty, it may be pointed out that he has already made some exceptions. One of these is the case of Commander Robley D. Evans, restored to lighthouse duty, from which he had been removed by Mr. CHANDLER; a second that of Commander Warson, restored to duty as Equipment Officer of the Brooklyn yard. The case of Civil Engineer PRINDLE s a third and still more recent one. Mr. WHITNEY evidently, therefore, does not propose to check reform or to continue any obvious injustice by becoming a slave to his own judicious rule.

The Veterans of the National Guard. An important bill relating to the veterans of our National Guard is now before the Legislature. It provides for the voluntary formation of uniformed battalions of men who have served a full term of enlistment, and have been honorably discharged. These battalions are to form a National Guard reserve. and no officer is to hold a higher rank than Colonel. They may drill and parade under arms, and the Governor is empowered to order them out for service in their own towns, but unless called into active service they shall not be a cost or charge to county, city, or State.

Such are the main provisions of the act now before the Assembly. It was passed by the Legislature last year, but it failed to become a law through the voluntary inaction of the Governor in not signing the bill.

Why should it not be passed now, and also be approved by Gov. HILL? Its passage is urged by the various veteran organizations in the city, and by many active members of the National Guard. On the other hand, the

perafe as early; and if, in seture, they are willing to have out in the woods of shift or fetend to moreow the popularity and efficiency

The filed fereign Record to the organ of the Cres Service Befores Associations of Section and Cambridge. We expose that if speaks for the Magazings. At all events, in its Macch number it prints a lightly interesting extent from a letter written by Mr. Cant. Seren an himself, authoritatively defining the position of the School profilminals on the groups ground look of cofficers.

for the benefit of his happy, hoppy hand

spicacous infraction of this excellent rule.
While he has been travelling in remote parts of the United States betyring on Annanau Levents and Pie, some of his most trusted of heaven, and have been in Washington, asfively and notoriously employing all the wicked old methods of adjustation and influ enes in behalf of a particular officeholder those term had expired.

This shows the danger of going off to lesure on Pie when great general principles are

A new era to politics is suggested by the Boston Herald in this foremat for the future: The independent newspapers, if true to their preten

Such a state of things could not be called with strict accuracy a political millennium, because there would be no politics in it. Virtue would reign alone. According to such an eminent publicist as Roscoz CONK-LING. that condition of affairs existed some time ago. "All that is necessary now in order to rank as a statesman," remarked Mr. Conkling to a friend not long ago, "is to declare the fact that you are good. If a man says he is good, then, in the judgment of the day, he is acknowledged Goodness is now supreme, also, in of Boston. Let us pause a moment and enjoy to our fullest capability the delights of this transitory perfection.

We fear, alas! that it can't last long. There danger that polities may come in again.

Why should our two esteemed neighbors, the New York Times and the Brooklyn Eagle. dispute over President CLEVELAND's motives for reappointing Mr. PEARSON? The Times says that the reappointment wasn't a "con-cession to the Independents and to the depublicans who voted for CLEVELAND," and the Eagle says it was. That doesn't make much was reappointed. The only debatable point now is as to whether it will benefit anybody but

ectedly and suddenly even the most peaceloving countries may be roused to warlike proparations. A few days ago nothing could have seemed more improbable than that the and war ships to a foreign port. England seemed to have a monopoly of that sort of sensation. But the sudden drum tap in the navy yards, the precipitate concentration and verhauling of ammunition of which we have seen witnesses in the last two days, bear a striking resemblance to some of the military there is no probability that we shall have any fighting to do, yet the necessity for getting ready to fight indicates that the bellicose spirit of the day is not confined to Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Our valued contemporary, the Herald, tells a story about the late Dr. House GREE-LEY as follows:

"He was saked one day by a friend from the country, 'Mr. Grazzer, are you a Spiritualist!' The wise philoso-pher answered in his well-known whining voice, 'Well, yes, I'm a Spiritualist; but I'm not a durned fool.'"

This is not accurate. Indeed, it is calumnious. Dr. Greekey never made use of such a vulgar expression as "durned fool." He spoke the English language in all such cases without palliation or sneaking.

Very true: there will be no war between England and Russia, but the flurry that has been got up in London will provide for her Majesty's Government all the money and all the troops that they will need to finish up their Egyptian job with.

We regret to see our esteemed fellow citizen, James A. Roosevell, quoted in the Times as calling the city sinking fund "an asset." 'Assets" is not a plural, but a singular noun being derived from the French assez, which in turn is a contraction of the Latin ad satis. He might as well speak of "an alm," or "an eave."

At the sale of Mr. John Taylor Johnston's pictures, in December, 1876, one hundred and ninety-one paintings fetched \$313,715-an average of about \$1,640.

At the SENEY sale just finished two hundred and seventy-nine pictures brought \$403,520. The average is about \$1,440.

In both cases the water-colors are left out of count. Considering the great difference in the respective merits of these two notable collections, the result of the recent sale does no indicate that the market has weakened much in the past nine years.

Betting on a Sure Thing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some of or them. The company has a notice posted in the hall for them. The company has a notice posted in the hall-way, prohibiting the carrying of matches about the premises. A young man read it, and, not understanding it, declared it was watches which was forhaden. He made a bet with one of his fellow workmen to that effect, and put his watch in his hands for him to keep if he won, and he was to give the first man his if he best. Others claim that as the second man bet on a sure thing, the het should be declared off, and the watch restored to the your Finally, it was deceded to ask you to settle it by your answer to be published in THE NES.

SERRITORAL ADMES MARS. APPIL 1, 1885.

Both have seen the sign, therefore neither has such adventage over the other as to disqualify him from betting on its meaning. The bet is a good bet. The question what the sign really means, though, must be settled by its proprietor. The probability is that the young man who bet it was watches was a little rash.

A Reconstruction of Parties. From the Brooklyn Union.

The nomination of Mr. Pearson for another term in the New York Post Office is operating as an eye opener to many hitherto careless observers of the Fresi-dent's course. They begin to suspect that Mr. Cleveland has certain well-defined and very positive ideas as to the future of parties, and that these ideas contemplate the

Wangsmirten, April 2.—The Problem to-day apprinted John & Sarston of Vinginia to to Separe First Compression of the Transver, vine Judge Tarkell, roughed, and John S. McKalmont of Propagitation to be Commis-

ALBANY, April 3. Senator Esty's objectionable bill to permit trustees, executors, or guardians to invest trust funds in bonds or to-day on a motion to progress it to a third reading. Mr. Kiernan offered as an amendment a substitute for the main section to per-mit investments of trust funds in any first morigage bonds approved by the Railroad Commissioners. He said that the following entlemen, who think the original bill unwise and unsafe, are in favor of the amendnent: Edward Brandon, Chairman of the Committee on Securities of the Stock Exchange Mr. Baidwin. President of the Fourth National Bank: Mr. Camp, President of the Clearing House Association, and President Raiston of amendment was adopted. Mr. Esty then moved Investments.

Senator Lansing made a very forcible speech.

He said:

It is a bad, pernicious bill, designed to break down the sanctity of trusts. It is designed to transform trustees note speculators. As animoded it increly sime in widen to be speculators. As an observations. There are thousands of frusts of the same supposed they would have been intrusted with them had it been supposed they would have a set and britished.

of trusts committed to men who never would have seen intrusted with them had it been supposed they would have any such privileges.

He tavored a bill to permit trustees to invest such funds in certain prescribed States where property is constantly increasing in value. Through the efforts of Sonators Robb, Murphy, Lansing, Low, Plunkitt, and others, the bill was recommitted to the Committee of the Whole, so that it has lost its general order, and may be relied on never to make its appearance again before the Senate.

Benator Kiernan introduced a bill incorporating Thomas T. Brown, Leon Harmer, Peter Bowe, and others as a cab transit company, to charge passengers a sum not to exceed ten cents a mile.

The Miagarar Park bill was favorably reported by the Finance Committee, and was made the special order for Thursday noxt.

Benator Daly's bill to pave Fifth avenue was amended so as to cover the avenue from Ninth street to Ninetleth street, and was ordered to a third reading.

The Hon, James Oliver played a berole part in defeace of the bill to reduce the charges for grain handling. He made a speech for it last night that even his opponents said was the best effort of his legislative career. Nevertheless, the motion to strike out the enacting clause was carried by one vote.

The vote on the Field Code bill was changed, because Major Haggerty, in voting against its being made the special order for Thursday, had not made himself heard. This changed the majority so that Mr. Ivee has succeeded, and the bill will be discussed next Thursday, He is not so sure of a final victory, for many who voted with him on this occasion are opposed to the code.

More Information Abeut Our Mialeter to

More Information About Our Minister to

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A Kentuckian who says he knows Buck, describes the new Minister to Peru as a "buggist"—that is, one who has an amateur's passion for bugs, to gratify which the appointment was desired. "Yes." said the Kentuckian, "Buck knows a good deal about bugs—Kentucky bugs, I mean, and has whole strings and boxes of them. He runs to bugs, and doesn't know much of anything clse. If there's a strange bug in Peru, he'll catch it if he can. He may make an able inister, though. But I guess Bayard was lung littia. Buck would have been perfectly satisfied with a twelve or fifteen hundred dollar consulatip, and that would have been straining the matter, so far as qualifications go. No, sir. Kentneky doesn't know Mr. Buck. But she is getting some ideas about Mr. Hayard. Yes, Buck is a buggist, though not so much of an one as they are to be found over to the museum. There are Street men in Kentucky better fitted for Minister to Peru.

Overlooked Statesmen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One of he strangest things in this age of general knowledge and speedy intelligence, is the fact that in our very centres of culture individuals of the greatest brilliancy are often discovered, who, up to the time that they are specially called to public notice, had remained meas-nrably unobserved. An illustration of this is found in he case of our recently appointed Minister to England When it was announced that he had been selected excepted stared and asked, "Who is Edward J The first knowledge obtained of him after this inquiry was that the President, in sending in his nom-mation to the Senate, had succeeded in gotting his name correct on the second trial. Then came admirtag culogists, who pronounced him a gentleman of culture, lawyer of the highest attainments, a brilliant orator, a professor, a statesman. These commendations were reeived by the public with good-natured credulity. Astonished that they had not known him before Mr

heips now treats his countrymen to a greater amaze As the honored erator of the evening at the Vale alumni dinner at Delmonico's, on the 26th ultimo, he was

specially observed.

In an address light in tons, and singularly out of joint with his introduction by the Chairman, Mr. Pheips easayed to speak of the councetion of Vale with politica. His extended horoscope, however, could scrape together the names of but two gentlemen sent out from Yale who had strained political distinction, and that not of the highest order, whatever may be their merits. Here he dropped the subject; but those who heard him and those who read him must have re membered that there was a student once entered at that institution high above all others, in the aspect be was considering-who had been declared by a large natority of his countrymen worthy of the most exalte honors—a great reformer, an unrivalled political leader a sagacious statesman, a profound philosopher, at once the Moses and the Jushua of his party-whom Mr Phelps should have recalled, but whom he unaccoun ably overlooked. That student is Samuel J. Tilden. True. Mr. Tilden's health gave out at his first college term and he did not graduate, but surely thelocossion and the theme should have overborne this discrepency, and the orator might have rounded the compliment by regretting that an untoward event alone had deprived Yale of the honor of sending forth with the senis of her ap

From the Evening Post. It is respectfully suggested to THE SUN not to include the Evening Fort in any list of persons or papers favoring or excusing the trussactions of the Louisiana Returning Board in 1876, or the donne of the "vibing states item," or the const invation of what it calls "the counting out of Samuel A. Tiden, and the counting in of Kutherford B. Hayes in 1877."

Minister Buck Said to be Sprightly. From the Courier Journal. Mr. Buck is a sprightly gentleman of fine ad-dress and manners, and his good fortune will be gratify-ing to his friends here and in the State. HO. POSTANOMETRACE INC.

iven from to the Fuel

Producted T. Pretinghayana, the former myothey of State, who has been till at his born

THE THREE HOURS OF AGONT.

Commemorating the Last Sufferings of the

The "Three Hours of Agony" of the Saviour were commemorated yesterday in the Roman Catholie Church of St. Francis Xavier. gation. Every inch of room was occupied a long procession of the clergy entered, includ-ing Archbishop Corrigan and the Rev. Dr. the true cross and blessed the people.

Jesus delivered seven discourses. He is a Montreal priest, and a noted orator of the Church. Hymns, prayers, and other exercises filled up the time between the discourses. His subjects were the last words of Jesus on the cross, and were as follows:

ross, and were as lollows:
Pather, forgive them, for they know not what they do.
This day thou shalt be with the in paradise.
Behold thy mother! Behold thy sou!
My fod, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?
I thirst.
I is nuished.
Father, into Thy hands I commend my spirit.

The ceremonies, as conducted yesterday, are if South American origin, and were introduced by Father Messis, a Jesuit, at Lima. Peru. At the close the celebrant incensed the relic of the true cross, again biessed the congregation, and the procession of clergy departed as on, and the procession of clergy departed as had entered.
Under the rule all the faithful who practised he devotion of the three hours agony yes-crianing soon after midday and continuing, in sublic or private, to meditate for three hours nour Lord's sufferings on the cross and on he seven utterances quoted, will gain a plenary indulgence, after confession and communion, on Holy Thursday or in Easter week.

JERNEY CITY OFFICER.

Republicans Preparing to Take Possession-

The Republican members of the new Board of Finance in Jersey City and a few prominent n relation to the distribution of the officer perats. It was reported that they had decided to appoint Alderman Furman to the Comptrol-lership, and to make Isaac Romaine Corpora-tion Counsel and Roderick B, Seymour Corpo-

tion Counsel and Roderick B, Seymour Corpo-ration Attorney.

Romaine and Seymour are the two Republi-can members of the Board of Finance who will go into office under the decision of the Court of Appeals on Wednesday. Their terms will surire on Anril 13, when they will be succeeded by Messrs. Edelstein and Reynolds. Whether these appointments are to be made before the 13th or not could not be learned, but it is said they will not take place until the new Board organizes. organizes.

The assessorahips have not yet been distrib-uted, and there are all kinds of rumors affoat

The Decline of Art in Italy.

After a visit to the Boman Art Exposition a After a visit to the Boman Art Exposition a correspondent of La France comes to the conclusion that Italy is no longer the ceuntry of great artists. "It is not," he says, "by imitating what is done in other countries that Italian art can regain its ancient spiendor. There are two great causes for Italy's fall from the position in art which she formerly occapied. The first is the utter indifference which her people at present evince to the fine arts, muric excepted. A rich Italian hardly ever the fine arts, muric excepted. buys a picture or a statue. There being little or no de-mand, the supply is naturally of an inferior quality. If Esphael himself were living to-day two things alone would remain for him to do: he would have to make pic would remain for him te do: he would have to make pu-tures for the American market, or follow the example of other artists above the rank of medicerity by seeking new fields for his labors in Paris or in London. So long new fields for his labors in Faris or in Lobson. So long as the Italian people won't interest themselves in the works of their artists, and won't enable them to make a living, no amount of expositions copied after those of Paris and set on foot with the aid of the Government can make Italy once more a country of art."

The Freedom of Worship Hill Does Not Ap-

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: On what grounds can the Board of Managers of St. Luke's Hos-pital have possibly conceived that, as expressed in their casolutions published in the Fines of the Slat uit, Sen ate Bill No. 245, known as the Amended Freedom o orship bill, will, if passed, "inflict a great injustice on their institution ! Section 2 of the bill read

on their institution? Section 2 of the bill reads:
"This act shall be deemed to apply to every incorporated or unincorporated society for the reformation of its inmates, houses of refuge, protectory or other reformatory or penal institutions continuing to receive for its use either public moneys or a per capita sum from any municipality for the support of its immates." Is it not plain enough that the bill applies neither to any hospital nor to any eleemosynary institution !

Minister Cox's Mother Bend.

ZAMESVILLE, Ohio, April 3.—The mother of S Cox, Minister to Turkey, died at midnight. She ha cen surrounded by her four daughters, her brother. Co. been surrounded by her four daughters, her brother, Col. Sullivan, and her son. She was a daughter of Judge Samuel Sullivan, a ploneer to Ohio in 1804, when this city was in the woods. Her name was Maria Sullivan. She was born in Market airest. Philadelphia. in 1801. The family were driven West by the yellow fever. They were from Newcastle, Del. Judge Sullivan held many offices of trust, among others Treasurer of the State. He was known as an honest and just man, and served the public in many emergencies. The daughters inherited his qualities.

The Prison Association of New York has had a larger amount of work than usual to do during the las winter, and owing to the hard times its income has been emailer than heretofore. It has just made a special ap-peal to business men, actting forth the following:

your property.

2. In helping men toward reformation, we reduce the criminal class, and lessen the chances of their depredations on your property.

3. In helping of crime-stricken families and those who have been unjustly caucht in the toil of the law, we are doing a work of common humanity.

The collectors of the association will soon be sent out to raise money. The financial management of the asse ciation is guaranteed by the names of Richard A. McCu. dy, Lispenard Stewart, Meyer S. Issaes, and Cornelin B. Gold on its Finance Committee.

The Daily News of Philadelphia is cutting a straight swarth in the field of journalism. It rakes and binds with marvellous colority, and cooks its sheave with unusual grace. Six months ago it was changed from an evening to a morning newspaper, and it now cir culates over 20,000 copies daily.

woo's Three on the Tales of

the Baters, Mindster to this Vanished Acaptains on Thursday, and cour to Vanished the reputitions of Guarantal and Hondroon for the page, and he returns applications

three other republies that prevent as immediate union.

If there is a war over the question of confederation, the result cannot be doubtful, we sidering the strength of Guatemain and flordurae and the weakness of the other republics. Guatemain has an army of 20,000 men, with cavairy, actilizer, all necessary war resources, and a sound treasury, and it can put 15,000 more men in the field. Hondurae has an army of 6,000, Those two republics have more territory and scople, and more than double the fighting strength of the other three combined. Guatemain owed only \$2,000,000, and that debt was recently enacelled. If there is a war the people of the other republies will not support their freedents. Love for the union is in all their hearts.

The intentions of Gen. Barrios have been misunderstood in the United States. He has no ambition except for the good of Central America. He will not accept the Presidency of the Confederation of Central America. He will into accept the Presidency of the Confederation of Central America. He will withdraw from office when the union is accomplished.

We are great admirers of the United States and try to pattern after its institutions. We know that your Government has no idea of annexation, but we believe that it will protect us. The Central American union will be a fact of the future, for the strong dealer of the people will bring it about."

BARRIOS'S BOLD MOVE. An American in Guatemala Predicting his

Gen. T. B. Bunting of this city, who some

years ago held a commission in the army of Guatemala, has just received a letter from an merican residing in Guatemala, which throws much light on the Central American complica ions. The letter is dated Guatemala, March By this mail I send you a paper containing the proci-

mation and decree of tien. J. R. Barrios, whereby he makes one republic of the five, and floats to the breeze makes one republic of the five, and floats to the breeze the flag of the republic of Central America, piedging his talents, his fortune, and his life to defend it; declaring all traitors who oppose the common cause, and threat-ening destruction to those flovernments who fail to join is the movement. Honduras enters heart and soul into the idea: Salvador vacillates; Nicaragua defends herself "to the last drop of blood," and Costa Rica is not herself "to the last drop of blood," and Costa Rice is not yet heard from. It is a daring step on the part of Barrios, worthy of so bold a man. As Salvador now sends (soon to arrive) Ambassadors to discuss and perhaps to arrange matters to make common cause, Barrios has deferred offensive operations. Still, not to be taken understanding to the send of the send of

the coast by means of a small boat. They add that the news from La Libertad. San Salvador, is colored by the censor to the detriment of fluatemals and Honduras.

AS ONE RISEN FROM THE DEAD.

an Ex-Confederate Soldier, Missing Since the Battle of Gottysburg, Seturns Home.

TOOMSBORO, Ga., April 8 .- The family of Mrs. J. S. Brady was greatly astonished when a bearded stranger, bent with age, stood at the corstep and inquired for Mrs. Horn, the mother of Mrs. Brady.
"I am your husband," he said, as soon as

Mrs. Horn appeared. After looking at the stranger intently for

After looking at the stranger intently for a moment, Mrs. Horn swooned away.

Twenty-four years ago W.C. Horn, at that time one of the most substantial men of his place, enlisted in the Careweil Guards and served until the battle of Gettysburg. On the retreat he had a disagreement with his Captain, and deserted to the Federal side. After the war he wrote to his wife, but the letter was miscarried. Since that time he has roved all over the country. In the Indian Territory he met a Georgian, from whom he learned that his wife was still living, but mourned him as dead, and that his baby daughter had grown up and become the wife of J. S. Brady. To see them once more he had tramped all the way home.

The Church Cannot Annul a Marriage. QUEBEC, April 8 .- A judgment of the Court of

Review here, composed of Judges Cassuit, Caron, and Bourgeois, and three Roman Catholice, has just dis-posed of a dangerous pretension on the part of the codestical authorities. The case was that of one Fran Listical surforties. The case was that of one Prancois L. Heureux, whose second marriage with a widow samed Pageau had been ecolesiastically annulled on the ground of spiritual affinity, from which an episcopal dispensation had not been previously other. Heureux applied to the Superior Court to civilly confirm this anaument, but Judge, now Chief Justice Sitiart decided the suit in favor of the wife, ruling that the civil code did not recognize such a cause of nullity as spiritual affairty. The Court of Review has just unanimously maintained this decision.

The Crow Creek Reservation.

WASHINGTON, April 3.-The Indian Bureau has not yet determined upon the line of action to be pur used in the case of the Winnebago or Crow Creek Reservation settlers in Dakots. Commissioner Atkin Receivation settlers in Dakots. Commissioner Atkins to-day said that the white men who had gone upon the reservation would have to leave, and that the Government would adopt the mildest means possible to effect their removal. He anticipated no trouble in the matter, but other officers in the Interior Department believe that the Government will experience great difficulty in removing those settlers who have gone upon the reservations in apparent conformity to law, and in good faith have begun improvements upon the land selected by them.

The President's Callers. WASHINGTON, April 3. - Among the President's

callers to-day were Senators Camden, Kenna, Voorhees Call Jones of Florida, Jackson, Payne, Brown, Platt and Gibson; Representatives Davidson, Prescutt, Cole Stevens, Seymour, Keal, Tucker, Cax of North Carolina, Royle, and Curtin, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, ex. Gov. Bishop of Ohio, Chas. W. Buck. Minister to Fenra James Galagher of Connecticut, Robert S. Stevens, New York E. A. Trimble of Kansas, James Mix of Illi-Bois, and N. Gregg of Tennessee.

A Surplus in the Treasury. WASHINGTON, April 3.- A statement prepared

at the freasury Department based on the latest returns shows the excess of available assets over the domand liabilities of the Government to be \$10.418.002. According to the statement the net cash is \$20.903.004. and the net liabilities, \$100.005.77. This statement is prepared under the new form, from which the fractional sliver coin is omitted as an asset and the \$100.000.000 reserve is treated as a liability.

Memories of Ges. Grant.

Reminiscences and sneedotes which present the na ion's hero in a new light. Gossip about the expiring on Square Theatre Company and its members. Re licetions of operatic disturbances in New York. See to

Rationally frest your cold from the start by using Dr Jayne's Expectorant, and you may escape lung troubles not so easily gotten rid of.—Ads.

OFF FOR POSSIBLE WAR.

to and Sweetbearts Hid Adv. Two hundred martees were wide aways

and amiliar when the revelle sounded at a report pesturday morning in the fire front of the burracks. They were heavy bear Eart enering his rife and nor white becarryings former, contains, and have mark hard havemark mentalized a kindle forth and con-There were exactly \$12 non and

A Passenger on the Pilgetin Policel fine Bed by a Reposture's disharm.

While the Fall River line steamer Pilgrin was steaming through a heavy fog a short dis-tance east of New Haven, at 10:30 o'clock of Thursday night, she was struck by the school-er Martha Innis of Lynn, Capt. Kelly. Two staterooms on the port side of the main desk. forward of the wheel, were crushed in. James R. O'Hara of Needham, Mass., a broker at 31 State street Boston, occupied one of the rooms He was pushed out of his berth by the end o the schooner's jibboom, and had his collar bone and one rib broken.

Mr. Hollings of the firm of R. Hollings & Co.,

Mr. Hollings of the firm of R. Hollings & Co., 58 Washington street, Boston, occupied the other room, but escaped with a couple of scale wounds and contusions. Most of the passengers were asleep at the time of the collision. There was considerable excitement among them for a few minutes after the crush.

The schooner was of medium size and was bound for New York without cargo, and was therefore high out of water, which accounts for the steamer being injured so high up. The schooner lost her libboom. The Providence will take the Pilgrim's place until Monday, when the repairs will be completed.

The schooner was not seen until she was close upon the Pilgrim. Some one on board of her blew a horn and shouted to the schooner it keep off. Immediately, however, the schooner struck the steamer on the port side, near the prow. After the collision the schooner fell astern. The steamer towered a boat, which pulled to the schooner and found that she was not much injured. The Pilgrim was detained about an hour by the accident.

- Water in the flooded Comstock mines bba and flows with the regularity of ocean tides, the irginia (Nev.) Chronicle sava.

bury Park, N. J., the average depth of which is about 400 feet. The water which flows from them is excellent. -A fresh invasion of the rights of the subas drawn up a decree absolutely prohibiting the displa-

-The Montpellier Medical thinks that whether or not smoking is an exciting cause of cancer, the use of tobacco often preserves people from con-

-The practice of persons kissing the Bible when being sworn in as jurors and witnesses has been abolished by Judge Samuel Lumpkin of the Northern Circuit in Georgia.

—A prayer book was offered for a drink to

a Lowell, Mass., saloon keeper recently by a man who stated that he was out of money and hadn't anything else that he could pawn. The offer was refused. -Dr. Flint is reported as having said that many lives are lost by starvation owing to an over esti-mate of the nutritive value of beef tea and meat juices. In typhus and typhoid fevers, he says, there is no good

ubstitute for milk and ogen. -A New England preacher says that the Chinese students who have returned to this country after a two years' absence in China have great difficulty in remembering the English language, which they were supposed to have learned so well.

what siarmed at the condition of the Kennebec. The ice during the extreme cold weather in March has become nearly three feet in thickness, and many predict much damage at the opening of navigation. -The Medical Era has discovered a report

-Lumber and ice men are becoming some-

that the University of Penusylvania is about to start a hospital for dogs and other domestic animals. A "Philadelphia lady" is supposed to be ready to sudow a epartment for cats-literary and otherwise -In the town of Warwick, in Rhode

—In the town of warwick, in Alloca Island, is a boulder so poised on another rock that a person standing on it can rock it from side to side. When it is rocked a duil booming sound is given out, which can be heard for miles over the sountry on a still night. A legend says that in this manner the Indians were accustomed to summon their warriors to council at this place. -All the ladies to be presented in Dublin to the Princess of Wales are, by a court order, to wear white. Hence many tears. Over thirty five years have gone by since the last royal drawing room was held in Bubbin Castle.

gone by since the last royal drawing room was held in Dubin Castle. Consequently several ladies who have been waiting this long time to be presented to royalty flud that their charms have matured somewhat too much for being suitably and becomingly set in white. -Referring to the willingness of the Olibeway Indians to fight in defence of the British Empire, the Rev. Pahtoh Quahung Chase, hereditary chief of the tribe, and a missionary of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, at a meeting at York, England, spoke of the part the tribe took in the British battles in

thental Church Society, at a meeting at York, Engiance, spoke of the part the tribe took in the British battles in North America in 1812 and 1816, for which his grandfather, then chief, was presented with a medal. He added that if the tribe were called upon now they would rise, young and old, to a man, and be ready to march at -A business man of Holyoke, Mass., who recently went to New Orleans, undertook to do some continess incidentally while there, and was arrested for selling goods by sample without a license, exposing him-self thus to a fine of \$50. After a delay of five hours he was brought before a magistrate, where he pleased his case so effectively that he not only escaped with a warning, but in a quiet chat with the Judge a few moments

later he succeeded in selling him and his clerk speci-mens of the very products of Yankee ingenuity which had just been the occasion of his arrest. -I: seems that America is not the only country in which diplomae may be obtained without much head work. A correspondent asks the London Medical Pross: "At what college in the United Kingdom could a medical diploma be the easiest obtained?" Ho gets this reply: "Apply to one of the Publin 'grinders;" with the aid of 'night lectures." 'sham certificates, 'credit feea,' and other well-known tricks of the trade our correspondent." trade, our correspondent's purpose can be served, pro-vided he is not over particular whether or not he knows anything about the profession." English medical jour-

als have not always used over-polite language about -The Russians of the Baltle provinces have not been slow in following the example of Americans and Australians who are supplying the English market with frozen meat. According to the Moscow Ga-sette, a large company has been formed at Libau for the

erportation of meat. At one time it had to snapend operations because of American competition; at present, however, business appears to flourish. The scale on which the company is carried on may be inferred by the fact that unless \$1,500,000 are realized per annum the company will not be able to declare a dividend. The slaughter house at Libau is so constructed as to enable the company to kill 90,000 head of cattle annually. -In a lecture on the use of camels in war, lelivered in London the other day, Lord Napler of Mer-

dala said that a strong, well-fed camel could carry 300 pounds, including two riders, and even 400 pounds; but there must be great care in paiding the saidle, for a sore back tends to undermine the constitution of the artmal. No snimal should be intrusted for driving to and one not thoroughly accustomed to the work, and the should have a few lessons in camel riding. They should be instructed to ait loosely in the saddle, and so allow their movements to fall in with those of the camel, as if to doing they would add to their own comfort and that of the animal. To sit tightly and to grip with the kneet. as on horseback, produced a needless strain on rider and animal, and gave a less secure seat. In the actual clash f arms the camels should form the bulwark of the quare, and the inner part of the square should be 170ected by the fire of the seidlers who could have the bodies of the camels for their protection.